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THE OPINION



Volume 29, No. 5

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO SCHOOL OF LAW

October 12, 1988

LALSA Represented At Hispanic Bar Conference

by David Luciano
Secretary of Lalsa

Report on The Hispanic National Bar Association's 13th Annual Conference Held in Albuquerque, New Mexico Sept. 15th-18th, 1988.

As one of two representatives of SUNY Buffalo Law School to the 13th annual National Hispanic Bar Conference held in Albuquerque, New Mexico, my impressions of the event were quite positive. For one, there was a wonderful camaraderie among students, law professors, judges, a Supreme Court Justice, and attorneys alike. Johnny Vega, the other representative, and I enjoyed the sharing of ideas and achievements with law students from different parts of the country. Such a gathering served as the proper stimulus for a truly unique social and political leadership.

The theme of the conference was a "Tribute to the Judiciary", whose strength was empha-

sized as lying in its diversity. In recognition of this event, Supreme Court Justice Anthony Kennedy and ABA president



Robert Raven were invited as the guests of honor. Over 500 Hispanic attorneys took part in this convention. Further, there were concurrent sessions involving Hispanic law professors, students and judges as well as continuing legal education seminars.

One of the highlights of the convention was Justice Anthony Kennedy's keynote speech. He stressed that the only way in

which we can make sure that we have equality in this country is to promote equality in the legal profession. Further, the legal profession has to be the body which will generate the necessary changes to accomplish this.

The concerns which were

raised at this convention were the following: the serious underrepresentation of Hispanics in major law firms, in federal, state and local government agencies and on the federal bench. There are other alarming statistics. Out of 6,000 law professors in this country 36 are Hispanic and only 15 of these 36 have tenure. 52% of Hispanic students drop out of high school, and the remaining 48% get a high school diploma. 10% of these 48% graduate from college, and 1% of these students seek advance degrees after college. Less than half of 1% get a professional doctorate.

There are only 10,000 Hispanic attorneys in this country. That is one for every 1900 Hispanics in the overall population. Of 1,126 judges in N.Y. state, 20 are Hispanic; 19 in the metropolitan N.Y.C. area and 1 here in Buffalo.

What excited me the most about this convention was that

for three days we were all members of the same plane, organized, committed and united for a serious national effort bent on accomplishing a series of aims. The Denver, Colorado Hispanic Bar Association is currently drafting a proposal for submission to the Law School Admissions Council which seeks to specifically survey and research the problems Hispanics have with the bar exam. An educational committee in New York City has developed an Adopt A School program aimed at increasing the number of Hispanic attorneys by providing Hispanic youths with information, motivation and role models through involvement with Hispanic attorneys in their schools. Another important goal which was mentioned by the newly elected president of the Hispanic National Bar Association Mark S. Gallegos was working together to enhance the image of minority attorneys.

Former President Gerald Ford Speaks at Alumni Arena

The opening speaker of the SUNY Buffalo/Don Davis Auto World series "Power and the Presidency" has come and gone after making his mark at UB's Alumni Arena before an audience of an estimated 3,500 attentive students, faculty, and interested Buffalonians. Gerald Ford was the 38th President of the United States. On this momentous occasion, his delivery was strong as he spoke of a great need for unmoled Presidential power, especially when National Security is at stake.

by Jeff Markello
Photography Editor

President Ford's greatest concern this evening centered around the War Powers Act passed in 1973. He felt that "it ought to be repealed" because it "exacerbates rather than helps relations between Congress and the White House." Speaking from personal experience, Ford contended that the President of the United States needs unbridled discretion in times of emergency because our country's national security is simply too important. He said that the War Powers Act makes it more difficult for a President to achieve and maintain peace in a time of international crisis because of the constraint of having to act with permission of the Congress.

Ford went even further on his rampage against the War Powers Act by labeling it "unconstitutional." He feels that this law has created grave Constitutional problems by allowing Congress to encroach on the prerogative of the President to act as he wishes under his Constitutional title of Commander

in Chief of the Armed Forces. Ford attributes the fact that the War Powers Act has never been used to its poor wording and structure, which he claims makes the statute "inoperable and unworkable."

President Ford blamed this legislative blunder on the Democratic party that was in the process of what he called the "Orgy of Reform." He spoke



bitterly of this tactic he accused the Democrats of pursuing as a reaction to the Watergate and Vietnam War debacles. The former Chief Executive believes the Democratic party incorrectly removed power from the Presidency after attributing scars in American history to the power held by the President.

Ford alluded to the metaphor of a swinging pendulum to show that Congress assumed too much control in an effort to counteract what it previously viewed as legislative impotence. In fact, said Ford, this move hurt the effectiveness of Congress as the "orgy of re-

form" led to committee heads being appointed on the basis of politics instead of the traditional model of seniority. Ford claimed that the "orgy of reform" led to unnecessary committees and subcommittees in Congress which eventually led the Senate and House of Representatives to become "unmanageable legislative bodies."

While he claimed that he does not believe in an "imperial Presidency," he still believes that the "orgy of reform" brought about an "imperial Presidency," one which unjustly left the Chief Executive with his hands tied.

Ford again referred to a swinging pendulum as he described the manner in which the United States Supreme Court has demonstrated different personalities. For instance, the "benign" Court prior to the administration of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt shifted gears in response to pressure from the other branches of the government to assume a more "activist" Court label.

Ford praised our government's system of checks and balances that supposedly keeps governmental control relatively consistent across the three branches of our government. He alluded to the era directly after World War II (1947-early 1960s) as an example of when our country was most successfully run because of extraordinary balance between the three branches and a high degree of cooperation between the Republican and Democratic parties.

In a moment of optimism and realism, President Ford conveyed his faith in the future of our government by telling the

crowd that "aside from budgetary problems and other problems, I think America is doing real well."

This famous Republican wrapped-up his speech by

Seipp Named to Head Immigration Law Clinic

by Leonard B. Cooper

Less than six months ago, UB was considering closing the law school's immigration clinic because there was no one to run the program. The clinic provides free legal aid to people who are having immigration trouble in the United States.

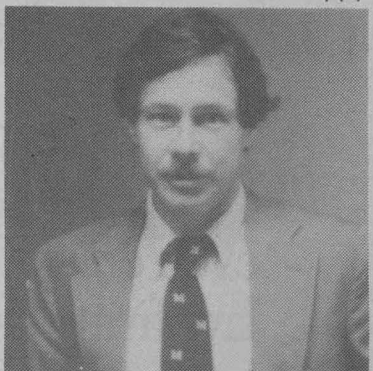
The upstate New York chapter of the American Immigration Lawyer's Association (AILA) read an article in *The Opinion* detailing the plight of the clinic and made a commitment to keep the clinic alive. AILA member Gerald Seipp took on the responsibility of continuing the clinic and teaching an immigration law course at UB.

"We thought it was important that there be a legitimate course offering in Immigration Law because there's so much going on in it right now and many lawyers who don't really practice immigration law are confronted with it."

praising his party's candidate, George Bush, for attempting to condense the issues, and even suggested mandating a shorter Presidential campaign similar

continued on page 9

Gerald Seipp taught education and welfare law at UB from 1977 to 1981. In addition to regular classes, Seipp also headed a mental health clinic for a semester. While he was happy



teaching, Seipp decided that he wanted to get out and do some actual lawyering work of his own, so he joined the Buffalo law firm of Serotte and Reich.

After two years at the firm, Seipp found his niche in immigration law. Seipp describes

continued on page 4

HIGHLIGHTS

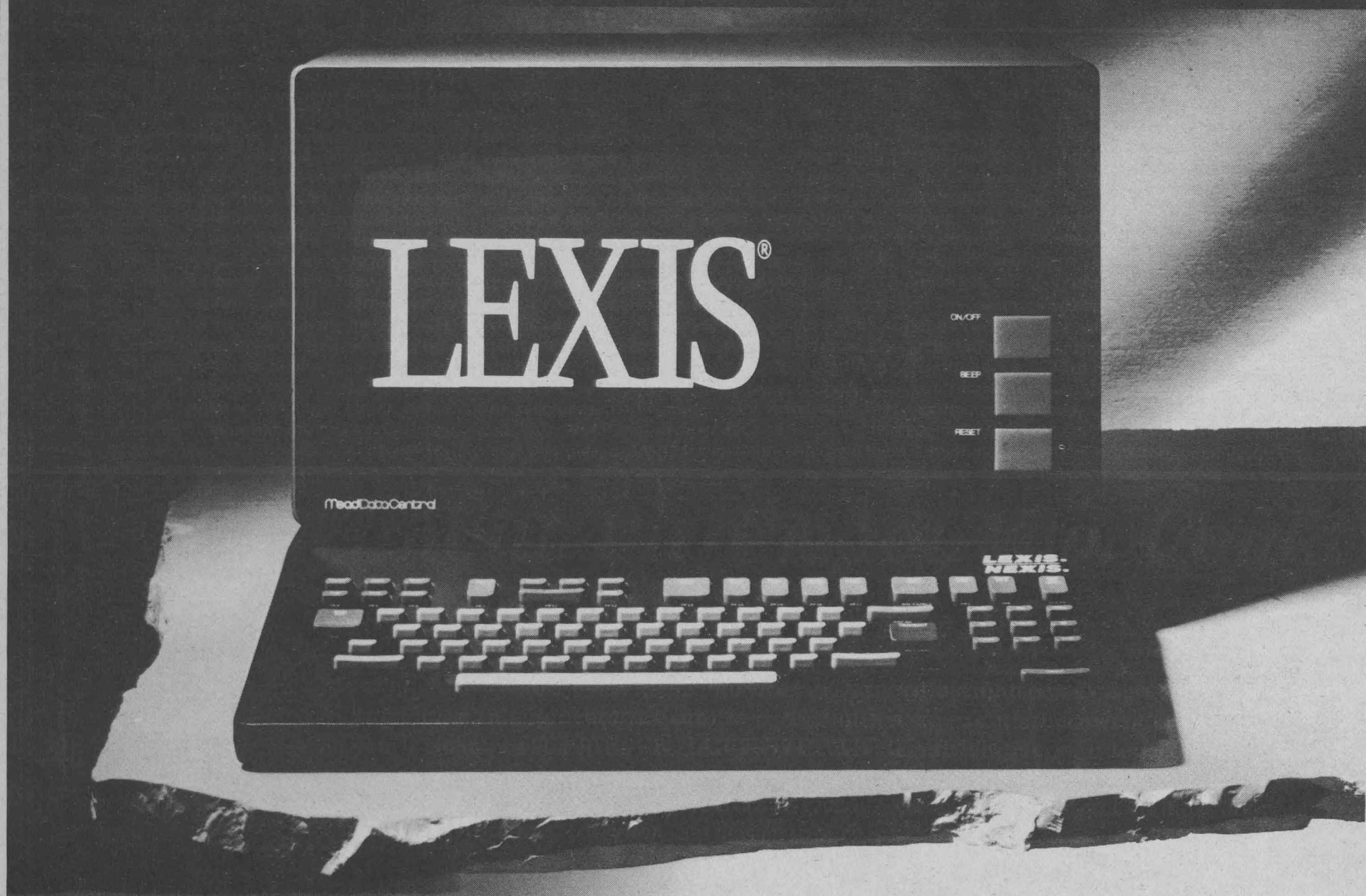
Asbestos on Campus page 3

The SUNY Office of Environmental Health and Safety continues to test the asbestos level in O'Brian Hall

Election Mudslinging page 7

Bush and Dukakis are equally at fault for the lack of issue-oriented debate

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Supreme Court To Hear Wide Array of Controversial Cases

by John Bonazzi

The U.S. Supreme Court began its Fall Term on October 3, 1988. The upcoming term should prove to be quite interesting, as a number of controversial cases are to be heard.

The first case heard in the term was a case involving the seizure of an Indiana adult book store under that state's Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) law. RICO allows police to seize assets and padlock doors of an entire store based on the sale of just one or two books or films judged to be obscene.

At issue is whether such a seizure amounts to the kind of prior restraint on freedom of the press that the First Amendment forbids.

The Indianapolis prosecutor, who has closed 12 of the 14 adult bookstores in the city, defended the law as the most effective means of stopping the distribution of obscene books and movies by organized crime.

Perhaps the most controversial of all cases will be a case the Supreme Court agreed last week to hear involving religious displays. The issue is whether city officials can place a nativity scene and a menorah in city and county buildings during the Christmas and Hanukkah seasons.

The case was brought by Pittsburgh area officials who are seeking review of a ruling by the 3rd Circuit which held that displaying the items violated the First Amendment en-

tanglement clause, which forbids the entanglement of church and state.

The District Court in the case disagreed with the American Civil Liberties Union, who brought the action, and ruled that the displays met the three-prong test enunciated in the 1971 *Lemon v. Kurtzman* case, which all 3rd year Moot Courters know so well.

The Appeals Court reversed that decision, pointing to a 1984 case, *Lynch v. Donnelly*, concerning a creche display in Pawtucket, R.I. The Supreme Court in that case ruled that such displays are allowed on city property only when they are part of an extensive Christmas holiday season display. The appeals court said that by "permitting

the creche and the menorah to be placed at the buildings, the city and the county have tacitly endorsed Christianity and Judaism and therefore acted to endorse religion."

Another important case has to do with the oldest principle of American government—the separation of powers. In *U.S. v. Mistretta*, the issue is whether the sentence of a cocaine dealer under sentencing guidelines created by a congressionally-appointed commission of judges violated the separation of powers principle.

The key point here is that the commission is a continuing one, with the power to revise and propose new guidelines, and not a temporary commission.

So, is the commission, composed of members of the judiciary, acting in a legislative capacity? Hundreds of federal convicts just can't wait to hear the answer to that one.

As anyone who has spent hours trying to figure out just what constitutes "state action" under the Fourteenth Amendment will tell you, the principle is not an unambiguous one. The High Court will get another go at it in *NCAA v. Tarkanian*, a case involving the 1977 suspension of University of Nevada basketball coach Jerry Tarkanian in an effort to remain a member of the NCAA. The Court will try to determine if the NCAA's demand that he be suspended amounted to a state action.

Also to be argued in the first week of the term is a case involving the constitutionality of a Richmond, Va. minority set-aside ordinance. The ordinance requires that contractors on city work set aside 30% of the dollar value for minority companies.

In *Teague v. Lane*, the Court will once again address the vexing and recurring issue of racial composition of juries in criminal trials.

The Supreme Court will also get involved in SUNY policy, although, unfortunately, not with our unjust parking policy. The Court will determine if SUNY may ban some commercial activities in its dormitory rooms. An appeals court struck down

the rule, which it felt ignored students' rights.

A 1966 SUNY Board of Trustees ruling which prohibited most commercial enterprises from operating on state university campuses was challenged by American Future Systems, Inc., a housewares company from Pennsylvania, after one of its representatives was actually arrested in 1982 at Cortland State College.

The controversial subject of employer drug testing will also be heard. At issue in a drug test case is whether Conrail can test its employees for drug and alcohol abuse during company physical examinations without first negotiating the tests with railway labor unions.

The Court has agreed to hear a case that could greatly affect state lottery advertising and receipt of junk mail. At issue is the constitutionality of a federal law that prohibits use of the mail to advertise lotteries and other games of chance.

Education for the handicapped will again come before the Court. This worthy cause has not fared very well in past Supreme Court rulings. The issue here is whether the 1975 Education for All Handicapped Children Act (EAHCA), states may be sued in federal court by parents seeking to enforce the provisions of EAHCA.

Presently, parents must first appeal to the local school district, and if an unfavorable decision is rendered, can then sue the state educational authority in state court. Suing in federal court would prove to be something of an advantage to plaintiffs.

The Supreme Court in the past, however, has narrowly construed EAHCA and other handicapped-persons legislation, with the effect of watering them down, or making remedies difficult to come by, as per *Pennhurst* and *Atascadero State Hospital*.

Finally, the Court will hear a case involving a subject dear to all of us: vacations. The issue is whether states may prosecute employers for withholding accrued vacation pay owed fired workers.

Important Environmental Issues Are Dealt With On Campus

by James Monroe

The Office of Environmental Health and Safety has completed comprehensive testing of air quality throughout O'Brien Hall as a follow-up to the February 1988 testing and found asbestos levels to be 10-20 times less than the minimum hazard levels enforced by OSHA.

Testing in O'Brien will continue periodically to determine any changes in the fifth floor asbestos level. Eventually the 10% asbestos fire retardant panels will be removed if and when any sign of destabilization appears, but at the present time

trations of asbestos and then extrapolating from this data to determine minimal exposure risks. In other words, when a population with exposures below certain levels on a dose response curve show the same or fewer cases of related cancers as the general population, safe levels are inferred. In this case, OSHA risk levels are well below the exposure level on the dose response curve.

He also emphasized that what are not explicit in these risk levels are the synergistic effects of other lung irritants such as pollutants and tobacco smoke. A smoker exposed to

accountability for the safety of 30,000 students, and is in charge of packaging, transporting, temporary storage, and removal of the large variety of hazardous chemical and biological wastes generated by the many research facilities.

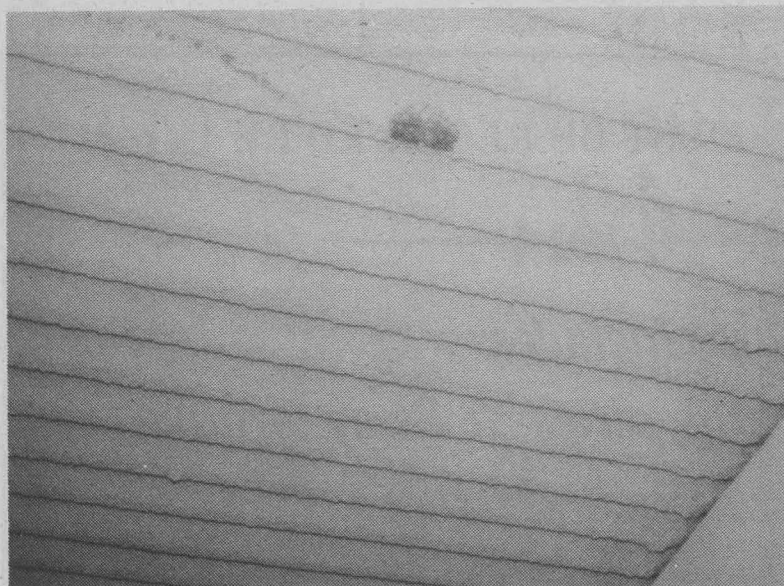
Due to budget restrictions, equipment for most of the testing of environmental hazards is unavailable and this work must be contracted to outside corporations.

The entire office consists of a Director, a Co-director, a Safety Engineer, an Industrial Hygienist, a Chemical Engineer, two Fire Technicians, and whatever interns and work-studies that they are assigned. For hazard minimization to be effective the entire custodial and maintenance staff must be aware of the hazards and have a direct access to the Office. In addition, Mr. Borzynski stressed the importance of student awareness and cited examples of students in the Generation office in Harriman Hall reporting what turned out to be significant hazards.

The SUNY Office of Environmental Health and Safety suffers from similar budget and staff cuts that plague the EPA and the DEC under Reaganomics. Speaking of the budget Mr. Borzynski said, "There's so much we could do. It's sometimes frustrating, in that, the staff of this office, and we've got some really good people here, is devoted to helping students get the clean environment that they're entitled to."

Questions and suggestions are welcome at the office on the third floor of Micheal Hall at the Main Street Campus. The office is also ready to lend logistical and moral support to student projects concerning hazard reduction and recycling.

If you are concerned about what is happening to your environment and would like some answers or to be involved with positive change, pay attention to signs and flyers concerning the Environmental Law Society which has tentatively scheduled meetings on the fourth floor lounge Thursdays at 2 p.m. This year's group has called for a change of agenda toward increased activism on campus and in the community.



Asbestos still present in O'Brien Hall

this action would cause more serious problems than are warranted by the situation.

If someone ate a chunk of asbestos he/she would probably not feel any ill effects unless he/she inhaled the fibers while chewing. These microscopic, silicone based fibers readily pass through the ciliary defenses and attach themselves in the alveoli where they can remain indefinitely.

Leonard Borzynski, an Industrial Hygienist at the office of Environmental Health and Safety, discussed these risks.

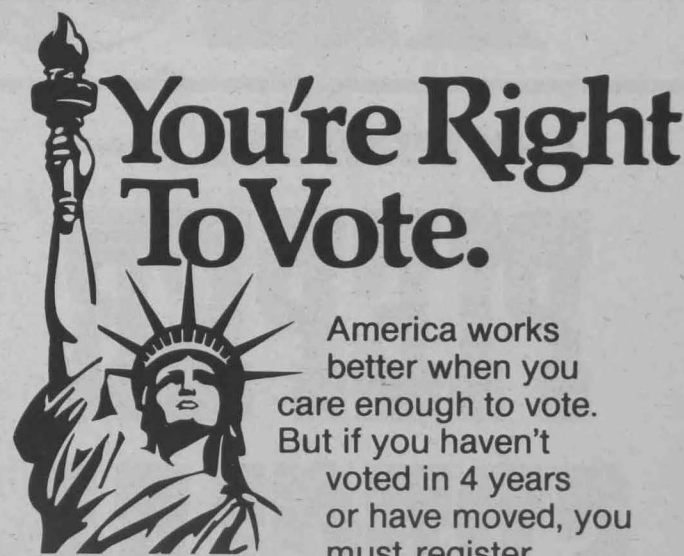
"We all get exposed to varying concentrations of asbestos—for example, out here in the parking lot there might be about .01 fibers per cubic centimeter while in the downtown area you could probably find .03 fibers per cubic centimeter. OSHA declares anything above .2 fibers per cubic centimeter to be a hazard."

Mr. Borzynski went on to explain that these risk calculations are based upon studies of people exposed to high concen-

unsafe levels of asbestos is 80 times more likely to develop lung cancer than a non-smoker exposed to the same levels.

Mr. Borzynski has in his possession, a thick booklet from his desk that contains the hundreds of locations that are classified as either priority one, two, three, or four asbestos removal sites on both the South Campus and the North Campus. Since removal involves isolation and specialized removal processes, it is surprising to learn that this small office has already completed almost all priority ones and twos and is now concentrating on threes and fours.

In addition to asbestos removal and testing, the Office of Environmental Health and Safety is in charge of the safety of the college's 3,000 employees, provides HIV and Hepatitis awareness and prevention training to this staff, oversees fire code standards, oversees any conceivable environmental hazard reduction such as noise pollution and radon, provides



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UB Law Welcomes Assistant Dean Marlene M. Cook

One of the best-kept secrets here at UB Law School is the addition of Dr. Marlene M. Cook to our administration. Dr. Cook became the Law School's Assistant Dean for Resource Management and Personnel in April, and has since then been administering the budget and handling personnel and space/building issues. She appears to be quite well qualified.

She obtained her Ph.D. in Educational Administration from SUNY at Buffalo in 1976. Her dissertation was entitled: A Study of the Interaction of Student and Program Variables for the Purpose of Developing a Model of Predicting Graduation from Graduate Programs. Sure hopes she shares that model with the rest of us...

Before her appointment as Assistant Dean of the Law

School, she was the Assistant Dean at the Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics (FNSM) here at SUNYAB. There, she was responsible for budgetary matters, management policies, review of sponsored research proposals, and personnel matters.

Prior to moving to FNSM, she was the Assistant Dean for Academic Affairs and Financial Management at the School of Management of SUNYAB and the Assistant to the Vice President for Finance and Management in the Policy and Planning Office at Buffalo State College.

Dr. Cook is, and has been since 1979, an adjunct assistant professor with the Department of Organizations and Human Resources at the School of Management.

One of her priorities, some-

thing expressly stated in her official job description, is the computerization of the entire Law School in the next few years. The Law School is presently equipped with just a few



word processors. It, incredibly, is not "wired" to the University Main Computer, as is almost every other department in the university.

In the future, Dr. Cook envisions all faculty having terminals for research and scholarly work, and the Law School administration obtaining access to the main computer for accounting, statistical and other duties. A student computer lab for students is a possibility, although an understandably lower priority than computerizing the Law School itself.

She also wants to "clean up" O'Brien Hall, observing that "this building is a mess." Projects include painting the halls and stairways, improving lighting, installing mirrors in the stairways, facilitating completion of the Student and CSEA lounges, and in general just brightening up the building.

Other projects include establishing our own vending machine areas and installing

our own library copying machines to raise money for Law School projects or cutting prices, as well as improving our duplication services on the 5th floor.

Dean David Filvaroff stated that he was "delighted" that she's come aboard, calling her a "stellar administrator."

In 1988, Dean Cook, while assigned to the FNSM, won the coveted Chancellor's Award for Administration. These are SUNY-wide awards given to the top administrators in the SUNY system. No administrator from SUNYAB has been considered for this award in the past three years prior to Dr. Cook winning it.

Dean Cook is excited about her new position and is happy to be here. She is "amazed" at the emphasis placed upon teaching at this school, stating that she has never seen the level of dedication and caring exhibited by a faculty that she has seen here.

Seipp: New Faculty Member

immigration law as challenging, fascinating, volatile, controversial, action oriented, and fun. Seipp combines this enthusiasm with a smooth teaching style in his class at UB.

"I love it. I really love the dynamics and the students—the energy and the enthusiasm. I've got a pretty good class. A lot of foreign students who know a little about immigration law themselves. The classes have been pretty good."

Seipp wants to provide the students in his class with "a framework of what immigration law is all about; to give them at least a basis—a foundation for it." Immigration law touches many different aspects of law today; its consequences

affect matters from criminal law to employer sanctions.

"It's important for lawyers to be aware [and to have] a little background of what immigration law is all about."

Buffalo's proximity to the Canadian border makes this area particularly apt for an immigration law course.

"There's a lot going on. Lawyers working in Buffalo should have some foundation in Immigration Law. A lot of students who graduate from here wind up practicing in Buffalo so I think that would be helpful. Immigration is a field that deserves status with a lot of the other courses that are taught here."

Seipp brings much experience to the Immigration clinic;

he combines a legal services background with his current work.

"I'm giving them a broad perspective from the private practitioner background."

The class Seipp teaches is filled to its forty student limit. Seipp chose four out of fifteen volunteers to work in the immigration clinic. The students' workload consists of about two or three detailed cases over the semester. The clinic is currently litigating a case pending in the District Court for two clients.

"To have a law school clinic to be able to do that kind of sophisticated litigation where a client could not possibly pay for it is an important benefit of keeping [the clinic] in the law school."

from page 1

Seipp feels that the quality of the immigration law work that the clinic is doing is unmatched by any other organization in the area. Additionally, there is the benefit to the students.

"The whole point of the clinic is for the students to learn. Immigration law is a good vehicle for learning. It's very meaningful for the students."

"Students are learning a lot. They seem to really be fascinated and enthusiastic about it."

Seipp's future goals include a desire to continue teaching immigration law. If there is enough interest, Seipp hopes to teach another course or seminar on particular immigration issues.

GRADUATE GROUP ON HUMAN RIGHTS

October Schedule of Events:

Tuesday, October 20

A panel discussion on "The Human Rights of People with AIDS" will take place in Park 280 at 3:15 p.m. The panel will feature **Father Vincent Crosby**, the founder of Benedict House, who will address the problems of community awareness of AIDS and mobilization, and **Virginia Leary**, professor of Law, who will speak about the efforts being made by the World Health Organization to protect people with AIDS from discrimination.

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THE OPINION MAILBOX

Public Interest Journal Responds

To The Editor:

al*ter*na*tive/ol-ter-net-iv,al-adj (1540) 1: ALTERNATIVE 2: offering or expressing a choice (several plans) 3: existing or functioning outside the established cultural, social or economic system (newspaper) (lifestyle) — alternatively adv — alternativeness.

Although this brief excerpt from Webster's Dictionary itself explains the inherent flaw with Emmanuel Nneji's article, we believe it bears repeating that alternative does **not** mean a less than preferential choice. Nor does it in any way suggest anti-elitist or anti-Law Review sentiments. Rather, what it suggests, as the dictionary definition notes, is the offering or expressing of a choice.

Mr. Nneji is correct in asserting that the editors accept a dis-

inction between *ITPI* and *Law Review*. The distinction we draw between our journal and others stems from a pride in the fact that *In the Public Interest* presents a consistently progressive, critical point of view. Our pride in no way connotes a qualitative distinction; it merely points to a recognition of a substantive difference between our journal and others.

Mr. Nneji's point that we would rather work on or publish a *Law Review* journal than *In the Public Interest* is easily answered by the fact that many of the editors of *ITPI* are current

members of *Law Review*. And we do not believe that *ITPI* is in any way inferior to *Buffalo Law Review* or vice-a-verse.

Thanks but no thanks. Alternative (meaning choice) is a very fitting description of this Review.

Lisa Morowitz,
 Editor-in-Chief *ITPI*
 and Associate Member of
 Buffalo Law Review

Troy Oechsner,
 Editor, *ITPI*
 and Associate Member of
 Buffalo Law Review

Jim Monroe,
 Editor *ITPI*

IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST

In The Public Interest would like to encourage graphic artists in the law school community to consider illustrating this year's upcoming issue to be published in the Spring. If you have design or graphic experience and would be interested in contributing to the law school's progressive law review, please drop a note in our mailbox or in the editor's mailbox (#423). You may also stop by our office in room 118 or call at 636-2161.

Editorial:

A Time To Reflect

This year the National Conference of Black Lawyers (NCBL) celebrated the organization's twentieth anniversary on the campus of Howard University in Washington, D.C. The event, which occurred from October 6th-10th, marks twenty years of progressive legal representation and advocacy for the under-represented members and causes of American society. The need and survival of an organization like NCBL is fortified by the ever present possibility of reversing the civil rights gains of the past.

Although the impact of the efforts of persons like Martin Luther King Jr. have yet to achieve their greatest potential, it is imperative that the small, but nevertheless important, advances be held onto and protected.

Today the U.S. Supreme Court will hear arguments to reconsider *Runyon v. McCrary*. *Runyon*, decided in 1976, held that §1981 of the Civil Rights Act of 1866 was violated when a private school refused to admit a black child because of the child's race. In soliciting debate on the merits of that decision, the U.S. Supreme Court has cast a shadow of a doubt and despair among the civil rights community and race relations in American society.

On the economic end of American society, the U.S. Supreme Court is also considering the constitutionality of set-aside plans for black construction firms. If statistics show that virtually no city construction funds reach minority businesses, can a city council enact a "set-aside" program reserving at least 30 percent of the dollar amount of each contract to minority subcontractors? At issue is a Richmond, Va. ordinance that was passed in 1983. (*Richmond v. J. A. Croson Co.*)

Justice Anthony M. Kennedy, who asked whether the court can bring to the matter what it knows about the history of slavery and the context of the times, is expected to decide the case. Justice Kennedy replaced Justice Lewis Powell, who cast the pivotal vote in the 1980 case of *Fullilove v. Klutznick*. While *Fullilove* upheld a minority set-aside program enacted by Congress, no one position garnered a majority of the Justices.

Clearly, these two cases, *Richmond v. J. A. Croson Co.* and *Runyon v. McCrary* which has been consolidated in the context of *Patterson v. McLean Credit Union* in which an employee is charging her employer with discrimination, provides us with a time to reflect on the future of the other America.

Club 504 Under Fire

To The Editor:

I would like to express my concern and anger for what I believe was a direct attack on my integrity and an indirect attack on other members of the law school.

A few people involved with Club 504 (Legal Rights of the Handicapped) are displeased with my lack of participation in the group. For those of you who do not know me, I am a paraplegic — AKA — "handicapped person." I do not or have not ever belonged to Club 504. I have no responsibilities to the club.

But, I have signed up to be interviewed (have not been selected yet) for the SBA Committee on Law Students with Special Needs. From what I can tell, that is why my character is being questioned — because I signed up to serve on the Special Needs Committee but I have not actively participated in Club 504.

I feel I am being targeted because I was not active with last year's Special Needs Committee, or this year's Club 504. It is my "sudden participation" this

year that has a few people questioning my motives.

There are people from Club 504 who think I may be padding my resumé or doing the vogue thing by showing interest in the Special Needs Committee and not Club 504. Vogue?! Give me a break!

I am offended by these assumptions. I cannot believe that people are so narrow-minded to think that just because I am handicapped and am showing an interest in making improvements for the disabled that it should be mandatory for me to belong to Club 504. Club 504 is not a prerequisite to serving on the Special Needs Committee. Do all black law students actively participate in the Black Law Student Association? Do all gay law students belong to the Gay Law Students Organization? I could go on.

The members of Club 504 are supposedly working toward making persons with handicaps as "equal" to other people as possible. By singling out those people with handicaps as being disloyal because they are not actively participating in their

group, they are achieving just the opposite. They are once again labeling those people that they allegedly want to free of labels.

It is true that both the committee and Club 504 are working toward the same goals so why should I be chastised for choosing which committee or club I would rather work through.

As to the question of my sudden participation in speaking out for the disabled's needs and rights, or my lack thereof last year — it is simply my business.

I should not be thought of as a traitor to Club 504 because I choose not to participate in their organization. My physical condition should not be a factor to me or to anyone else when I choose to serve or not to serve on a particular committee or club. I hope that similar attacks do not occur toward other persons because of what they choose to do or not to do in their spare time based on their race, age, religion, sexual preference or handicap.

Wendy A. Urtel
 Second Year Law Student



NEXT: The Corporate Interview

Malicious Election Mudslinging Serves No Purpose

As presidential debates go, it was less than memorable. As debates in general go, it was rather pathetic, although its format may have been a contributing factor. Simply stated, the debate between George Bush and Michael Dukakis was juvenile, repetitious, and merely a rehashing of what had already been said on numerous occasions.

by **Andrew Culbertson**
Features Editor

By now, we've all heard at

Bush's Inconsistencies Criticized

Abstract Emotions and The Politics of Abortion
by **Emmanuel C. Nneji**

The present constitutional law on abortion is that the woman has a right to obtain an abortion at any time during the first trimester of her pregnancy. This the Supreme Court stated in *Roe v. Wade*. Beyond this stage the availability of abortion is tempered by health and medical considerations; thus the right to procure abortion during the second and third trimesters is subject to considerations of medical necessity and viability of the fetus.

It is important to understand that the availability of abortion in the first trimester is not premised on the fact that the fetus is not a person. Rather the justification is that it is in the privacy interest of the woman to purge from her body any encumbrances.

Realizing the moral, ethical, and social values implicated in the abortion debate, I believe that the Supreme Court, as the final arbiter of constitutional disputes, did no more in *Roe v. Wade* than provide a common ground to appease all affected interests. Understanding this, any attempt to disturb the ruling is fraught with potential social and political danger.

Some legislatures and groups opposed to *Roe v. Wade* have proposed alternative legislations. These propositions are, of course, self-serving. In addition, there are some inherent contradictions between the values expressed in such legislations. Hence, when politicians talk about abortion we must apply both our reasoning and emotive capacities to evaluate the soundness of their concerns. Where do I spot these contradictions that I am concerned about?

During the Bush/Dukakis de-

least ten to twenty different opinions regarding the substance, style, and outcome of the debate. With this in mind, it's about time someone pull these guys aside and tell them to campaign like real candidates.

For anyone who has been following the campaign, the debate was merely a disturbing synopsis of it. Instead of point, counter-point, it was punch, counter-punch. Each candidate repeatedly challenged his opponent's political record. While

bate the matter of abortion played a role that cannot be dismissed as largely insignificant. Its importance was underscored by the release of a statement from the Bush camp clarifying Bush's "I haven't sorted it out" answer to a question regarding the criminal responsibility of any woman who contravenes anti abortion laws. The position against abortion generally maintains that the fetus is a person subject to protection by society. Consequently, abortion is equivalent to murder.

I understand that murder is punishable under penal law; therefore it logically follows that she who commits abortion is subject to the penalty for murder. Continuing in this frame, it is possible that she would likely be held for premeditated murder since abortion is not a mere over-night decision — unless there is a lesser statutorily mandated penalty.

I did hear that George Bush's position is that the woman would have to receive some help because she is equally a victim. A victim? Of what? Is she a victim of society? Is she a victim because she exercised her privacy behind constitutional curtains? I fail to understand how one can say that anyone who commits murder should get the maximum penalty under law, and also say that the woman who commits abortion is a murderer but needs help because she is a victim.

What do you understand victim to mean? Isn't everyone a victim to one circumstance or another? Aren't those criminals whose execution would give George heavenly orgasm victims of a higher order? Gee, George, is this all politics? Why does all this sound so uncomfortable? Apply some practical rationality to your emotions

this is generally standard fare, it was old hat in a campaign slightly less than three months old.

Included in the exchanges were such revelations as failed furlough programs, complicity in the Iran-Contra Affair, and balanced state budgets. On another level, there were the all too familiar personal attacks (i.e., Bush stating that Dukakis, being a member of the ACLU, is out of the political mainstream; Dukakis complaining that Bush has repeatedly chal-

and you may understand why.

Another facet to the abortion opposition is the exception that abortion would be available where the pregnancy resulted from rape or incestuous sexual activity. The contradiction here is apparent. What is the purpose of this exception? Is a person's existence, in fact your existence, unacceptable because the mating circumstance that brought about it is legally forbidden or socially disgusting? How would you feel if the enforcer came to you and said, "Eh men! You gotta go 'cause your father is also your mother's father, and this ain't allowed."? I hope you do tell him to get lost.

While I don't intend to disparage the soundness of social values expressed in rape and incest laws, it appears to me that life resulting from violation of such values is as good and golden as all others. This is equally so if we follow the position that the fetus is a person. Are we to punish (kill) the fetus because the father failed to obey the law? It is not totally outlandish that a number of people exist today who are the off-shoots of rape or incestuous sexual activities. How can we profess the sanctity of life but also maintain that it is unworthy in some instances?

Furthermore, rape laws generally reflect the respect we have for the privacy interests of the woman. We punish any encroachment upon this interest as long as such encroachment was unauthorized. It is important and necessary that women go about their daily activities without any mental or psychological reservations about the safety of their persons and privacy interests. If we all accept this reasoning, why is it hard to understand and accord the

lenged his patriotism), which can be seen regularly on the evening news. While listening to people snipe at one another can prove to be tiresome, listening to them snipe about the same things over and over again is downright annoying.

Although the issues themselves have received some acknowledgement, each candidate appears to be more interested in debunking his opponent's credentials than enhancing his own. Granted a person's prior achievements or failures are often a good indication of how that person will perform in the future. In the immediate case, drawing analogies between how a person has performed as a governor or a vice-president, and how that person will perform as president, can be effective. Unfortunately, each candidate has proceeded to beat this method of evaluation into the ground.

At the same time, the antagonistic attitude that the campaign has assumed is losing whatever attraction it may have once had. Each candidate seems to think that he can defeat his opponent by slinging mud. Evidently, no one has told these guys that the mud has to be really dirty, and relatively fresh. In other words, it doesn't work if you keep slinging the same mud.

My suggestion is that if each candidate is content with defaming his opponent, he should turn to more effective methods. Bush, for a brief moment, had the right idea when he perpetuated rumors concerning Dukakis's mental history, demanding that Dukakis disclose his past medical records. Indeed, this action was reminis-

same respect to similar privacy rights involved in abortion as the Supreme Court correctly recognized in its first trimester analysis in *Roe v. Wade*?

Finally, some argue that the proposed laws only forbid "facilitation" rather than "procurement" of abortion. Hence, it is the doctor, as a facilitator, who gets punished. I remember this design of argument has been used to justify the prohibition of sale of alcoholic beverages to persons under a certain age even though such persons may consume alcohol. Why do we tolerate such an onslaught on formalism? Should we believe that legislative words have no function or purpose to them?

cent of the 1972 election, in which Democratic vice-presidential nominee, Thomas Eagleton, was forced to step down when it was disclosed that he had received electroshock treatments under the supervision of a psychiatrist. Unfortunately for Bush, this issue never got off the ground.

In a decade which has seen many a candidate's dreams dashed on the unforgiving rocks of his or her past, with plagiarism, adultery, and "reefer madness" heading the list, Dukakis and Bush have disappointed us. Although the Quayle incident(s) seemed to fall into this category, he is merely a vice-presidential candidate. We have yet to hear something "juicy" about one of the presidential candidates.

Sarcasm aside, unless you can land a knock-out punch, mud-slinging is only so effective (and something that shouldn't be promoted on any level). If anything, repetitious attacks against one's opponent prove to be more damaging to the attacker than to the victim. For starters, it suggests that the candidate making the accusations has nothing good to say about himself, and has resorted to attacking his opponent.

Ultimately, the campaign needs to be injected with some fresh ideas, and elevated to a more respectable and civilized level. While it appears that some of the relevant issues are receiving more attention, the daily attacks have continued. Obviously, it's up to the candidates to decide how the campaign will progress. However, if things don't change, the second debate may be a repeat of the first one.

The function of the proposed prohibitions, whether against facilitation or procurement, is to make abortion unavailable or burden the procurement process. This is simply plain, for if the facilitator will not facilitate, the procurer will not procure. She may have to resort to other methods which are medically known to involve more health risks.

It seems that in the realm of politics how things sound or appear is the dominant concern. But until we pay attention to what we hear, we will never realize that the most harm we can do to the general society and ourselves is to allow politicians access to our abstract emotions. Think about it.

Space Law Explores Undeveloped Legal Frontiers

by **David Smith**

Interested in a new and far out direction in terms of law and occupation? Outer space just might be the field of law for you. I'm talking about space law. No more than thirty years of age, this relatively new field of law is unfamiliar to the legal ears of future and even present attorneys.

Fast paced technology throughout the world has given the two super powers, the U.S. and the Soviet Union, a major reason to conduct a race for space, no pun intended. Outer space, as far as the eye can see, has already been divided as if it were land here on earth. Yes, that's

right, divided. Surprised? Well let's take a quick moment to realize that if the government can see it, you can rest assured that there is already a claim on it.

Take Hurricane Gilbert for example. The Soviet Union reserved a range of altitude, i.e. 15,000-30,000 feet, in the eye of the hurricane in order to fly their weather planes through it for observation. Now you should be able to understand the super power's thinking and its quest for orbit.

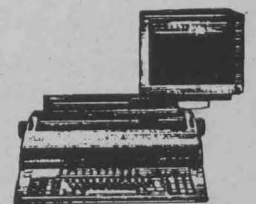
Television broadcasting, weather, and spy satellites are presently in orbit, and talk is still lurking about for a space station

on the moon. Space territory must be divided before it becomes too crowded, right? This is where the future attorney comes in. Formerly, the United Nations had formed an Outer Space Treaty which is still being scrutinized down from Article One by numerous attorneys. Changes are being made constantly, and the treaty keeps getting longer. Also, space is still being widely explored and claims to nuclear weapon pathways are still being debated for nuclear war purposes.

In short, space lawyers have a wide variety of opportunities to challenge their skills and learn about a new field at the

same time. Lawyers can indulge themselves with issues concerning space for military use, direct television broadcasting and remote sensing (geostationary orbit), liability for damages because of a falling satellite, nuclear power in outer space, and future space transportation. The list is endless as to what an attorney can practice. Technology is rapidly changing, and maybe one day, the only direction left for technology to go will be towards outer space.

If you would like to learn more about space law, try reading *The Modern International Law of Outer Space* by Carl Q. Christol.



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Dukakis' Story About Health Insurance Bogus?

by Keith L. Woodside

Those of us who watched the debate between Michael Dukakis and George Bush will remember the health insurance issue raised by the Governor. Mr. Dukakis told the story about the unemployed man in Texas, whose son could not play little league, because the family could not afford the insurance to cover any injuries that might occur. We were all, no doubt, moved by this human interest story so compellingly told.

Mr. Dukakis proposes a health insurance plan whereby employers would be required to provide coverage for their employees. It seems strange to me that the Governor would offer this story about the boy in little league as an example of those whom Mr. Dukakis would help with his comprehensive health insurance plan. It is quite clear that, under the proposed plan, the man in Texas would still not have health insurance since he is not employed. Not only would this man not have

health insurance, but his chances of finding another job would be greatly reduced under the proposed plan.

Since the cost of labor would be increased by the amount of the health insurance, employers would have no choice but to keep down the number of people they employ. Mr. Dukakis' own health adviser, Dr. David Blumenthal, concedes estimates of lost jobs to be upwards of 100,000. This does not include any new jobs which will not be created due to the increased cost of labor. I wonder how those people who lose their jobs will feel about the Governor's plan when they are forced onto the welfare rolls. I imagine this will not bother Mr. Dukakis, who is a great believer in the welfare state. But the story does not end here.

The Texas man has been identified. He lives in Houston and his name is Charles Strickland. It turns out that the truth of the matter is that his son had

no particular interest in playing little league. However, had he an interest, he certainly could play because the little league there has their own insurance which covers injuries up to \$100,000. Mr. Strickland's son is more interested in playing soccer and football. Unfortunately, his school doesn't offer intramural sports for sixth graders. Yet, when he is old enough to play, he will be covered through school insurance. Mr. Strickland's wife is covered through a health insurance plan from her job with the school district. As a veteran, Mr. Strickland is eligible to receive medical care through veteran's hospitals.

In order to find Mr. Strickland,

Gerald Ford Visit

to the process used in electing the Prime Minister of England.

The ex-President also offered some encouraging words about sportmanship in the election process. While Ford predicted that the election campaign "will get hot," he cautioned party activists that "we should always remember to singe, but never burn" the other side. "Let's all work to banish war from our shrinking planet, and hatred from our hearts" was his plea for political teamwork.

After Ford finished his delivery, he cordially accepted questions from members of the audience, two of which were UB Law students. Ellen Burach had the guts to ask a very insightful and personal question of the ex-President when she inquired "I'd like to know who you are going to vote for in this year's Presidential election?" Surprisingly enough, President Ford

the Dukakis staff, while at a local union hall in Houston, asked to interview unemployed people with health insurance problems. Mr. Strickland appeared to be the best example they could find of someone falling through the health insurance cracks in this country. Mr. Dukakis grabbed a hold of a passing comment by Mr. Strickland (a Dukakis supporter) and, by Mr. Strickland's own admission, "blew it out of proportion."

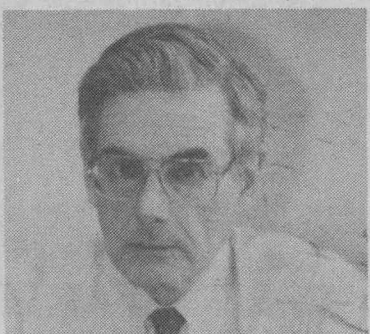
It seems to me that the problem in the Strickland family isn't health insurance but unemployment. Mr. Dukakis' plan would certainly make the problem worse while adding nothing toward the solution.

Once again Mr. Dukakis offers us the quick fix of government intervention. It is the knee jerk reaction of a Governor obsessed with centralized power. It doesn't seem to bother the candidate to know that people whom he claims to be concerned about will lose their jobs to pay for his plan. Additionally, those who are hired in the future would have a lower wage to offset the cost of the mandatory health insurance. This additional cost to business would also find its way into increased consumer costs that reflect the increased cost of production. What does Mr. Dukakis really care about; the people and their needs as they actually exist, or himself and his own political ambition?

from page 1

News Bulletin...

The Opinion has just learned that Dean David Filvaroff underwent minor surgery on Tuesday October 11th. Details are being withheld at the Dean's request.



According to his secretary, Cheri Tubinis, the Dean will probably stay at the hospital for a few days then return home to finish recuperating.

Assistant Dean Alan Carrel said the Dean expects to be able to speak at an October 31st alumni fundraising dinner. Assistant Dean Lee Albert will assume most of the Dean's responsibilities in his absence.



Close Encounters of the Political Kind

"Power of the Presidency"
by Ellen Burach

Little did I realize as I was limping to the Alumni Arena to see Gerald Ford, that with the help of Jack Kemp, mine and my housemates' political careers would be changed forever.

It all started with a need for a studybreak. Like most law students, we feel that **anything** is better than doing the reading for the next day's classes — including seeing part of the Lecture series "Power of Presidency." As I broke a bone in my right foot only two weeks earlier at an SBA party, I thought it a good idea to utilize my new-found handicapped sticker and park right in front of the Arena — something I had always longed to do. While walking (and limping) into the gym, we noticed that most people were "dressed up" for this Republican event. And there we were, all of us true Democrats, following the perpetual student tradition of dressing in clothes not fit for a Republican football game, let alone a Republican lecture.

Because of my injury (and my now justifiable laziness), I did not want to walk up the steps to the top where the "bad" seats were located. Therefore, we walked down to the right-front of the Arena and formed three places to sit; sufficiently close to see the speaker but to

the right enough to seem unimportant (perhaps we subconsciously sat on the "right" for political purposes).

All of a sudden, a distinguished looking man asked my housemate Melanie if he could sit next to her. She replied: "Well, only if you don't get

piece of information to Melanie when she turned around and abruptly asked Mr. Kemp: "And, who are you???" Mr. Kemp answered her with a very Italian name. As she was giggling uncontrollably, I told her the distinguished looking man's true name. Her naturally olive



No thanks, I have a wife and kids . . .

Law students (left to right) Melanie Jenkins, Ellen Burach and Mary Kane chat with Congressman Jack Kemp (at far left).

fresh." He laughed and stated that he had a wife and four children and proceeded to sit down. At this time, I was being annoyingly nudged by my other housemate Mary who, being from the Buffalo area, immediately recognized the important looking man as Jack Kemp. I attempted to tell this

skin turned a subtle shade of purple and she proceeded to take her left foot and, still laughing, slowly shove it into her mouth.

When the shock partially wore off, I kept telling Mr. Kemp that Melanie was from the Amish country where people do not know of Buffalo politi-

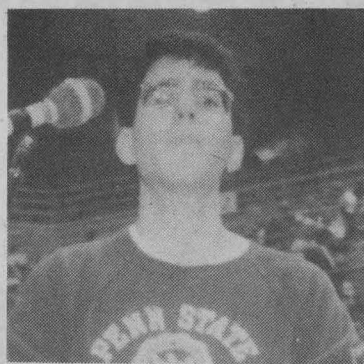
cians. This, I later realized, was not only a futile but a stupid statement considering the fact that the man had been a presidential candidate.

Now we were excited. The press wondered who we were because of our seemingly casual political connections. The people in the audience were wondering who we were, not only because we were late, but because we also managed to acquire the best seats in the house. Just then, another distinguished looking man walked into the room and sat down next to Mr. Kemp. "Jerry," Mr. Kemp said, "I'd like you to meet Melanie, Ellen, and Mary, three law students." We shook Mr. Ford's hand. The moment was shattered when some loser behind us tapped Melanie's shoulder and said: "By the way, that's Gerald Ford."

Mr. President did not fall as he walked up to the podium and I was promised free beer and dinner by my housemates if I asked Mr. Ford who he was voting for in the November election. This got a few chuckles from the audience, and some say that this was a stupid question, but as my Buffalonian housemate kept saying: "Never ask a question unless you already know the answer."

We hear that President Carter is coming to UB in May. Just perfect for a study break during finals.

Second year law student Jim Grasso also offered a question by challenging Ford's criticism of the War Powers Act. Grasso asked Ford to concede that at



Jim Grasso

least the intent of the legislation was honorable as it represented an effort to restore a balance of power that was perceived to be heavily lopsided in the President's favor. The

former Chief Executive responded by claiming that prior to the War Powers Act, Congress had exerted effective control over the President's use of the military through the appropriations process. Ford further reiterated his belief that the War Powers Act removed too much power from the Oval Office, limiting the President's effective use of military power in foreign relations.

In a press conference prior to the evening's activities, Ford addressed the media's questions including those about the upcoming Presidential election. Ford thrived on this opportunity to campaign for Bush through mud-slinging tactics including reference to Democratic nominee Governor Michael Dukakis as weak on foreign policy, accusing him of not wanting to have a strong offense or defense. Ford also ridiculed Dukakis' ideas of raising the minimum wage by claiming it has been raised enough since he entered the Senate in 1949, when the minimum wage was only 25¢.

President Ford continues to remain a favorite spokesman among conservatives.



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Unpleasant Reality of Racial Tensions in America

Black or Hispanic?
by Kenneth Gomez

What does it mean to be both black and Hispanic in America? There is no such thing, people say. I beg to differ. To white America it is obvious that they do not have the mental capacity to grasp this ethnic reality. But it is not white America that I am shocked at. It is my fellow Hispanics that I am disappointed at. It seems that white America's perceptions of ethnic minorities have been encapsulated by Hispanics as well.

Being black and Hispanic in this country gives one a different outlook on race in relation to ethnic minorities and whites. To my fellow Hispanics I am Hispanic and no more. Being black doesn't come into the picture.

At first I thought that this was liberating ideology being how this country places so much value on skin color. I had thought that among Hispanics color did not matter, that despite our diverse racial backgrounds we were all unified under a language and a way of life. I was seriously wrong.

What I began to see was that there was no room to be black and Hispanic in a country that sets all of its ethnic minorities at each other's throats for the crumbs this system throws at them in terms of housing, education and job opportunities.

Because of the history that black people have in this country of being treated a notch above dogs, it reflects on the perceptions of later ethnic minorities the mere possibility of just being associated with

"those blacks." This is what happened to the evolving perceptions of Hispanics. When the first mass migration of Hispanics into the U.S. began in the late 40's the only available areas in New York City were the ghettos that are still populated by Hispanics.

The treatment of black people in this country by the whites was seen as some badge of inferiority because of dark skin. This being perceived by Hispanics from all over Latin America and led to a form of color sensitivity never "really felt" when leaving their respective countries. When I mean never "really felt" I mean that there has always been a benign cultural dislike for dark skin and kinky hair amongst Latinos but not to the level brought out by American racism. Regardless of whether they are black, white looking, or in between, Hispanics have never been classified as black but as 'white.'

In Bruce Wright's book *Black Robes/White Justice* he states that "...I was constantly amazed to notice that on the forms prepared by the arresting officers, Hispanics were invariably described as 'whites,' no matter what their obvious pigmentation might be. I perceived, in its blindness to reality, a police conspiracy, inadvertent or otherwise, to keep the blacks and Puerto Ricans divided by reinforcing distance and hostility between them..." it seemed sad that neither group appeared to recognize that both were caught in the same ethnic trap and that dis-

crimination against them differed, if at all, only in nuance. Unfortunately, it appeared that the Hispanics, having been described as white, had come to believe that forlorn fiction." (p. 136-137).

He goes on to say that "the police remain the agents of ethnic division in New York City... The underlying act of dividing the black and Puerto Rican communities continues in a different form, for now it appears that blacks with Spanish surnames are referred to as 'Hispanics' and only occa-

really think about.

Two years ago I was in a bodega (grocery store) on the lower east side and I asked this man how much the beer was in Spanish. He looked at me in shock and told me that he thought I was black. I don't think that the color of my skin changed because I spoke Spanish. But it was shocking to see that all of a sudden I was his best buddy and that in his eyes all of a sudden I was not a black man anymore. It had never occurred to this person

"In sum . . . the myth of black and Hispanic unity in this country against racism has always been that — a myth. The fight against racism will not continue if we Latinos continue to perpetuate this false and dangerous pretention of racial denial when, in fact, some of us are blacker in skin color than Afro-Americans."

sionally as 'whites.' White racist classifications of Hispanics serve to divide the black and Hispanic communities by placing a false sense of racial superiority on Hispanics, thus creating serious divisiveness that keeps both blacks and Hispanics at each other's throats for jobs, housing, and education. This, to the satisfaction of the white power structure."

Another form of this negation of blackness can be seen in the stupid racial categories the system sets up in job and school applications. Are you **Black or Hispanic?** To make things more confusing, I usually mark off both to give them something to

that he was just as black as me. The only difference was that his hair was very curly.

To continue the story, my friend turns around and tells this man that he's black too. The fellow turned to my friend and told him "I'm not black, I'm Puerto Rican." My friend and I shook our heads and just walked out of the store but with the beer in our hands of course.

For many Hispanics in this country there seems to be a constant battle to deny their African side because of American racism. Up to now I still do not understand this hysteria of achieving whiteness. I have had fellow country men from the

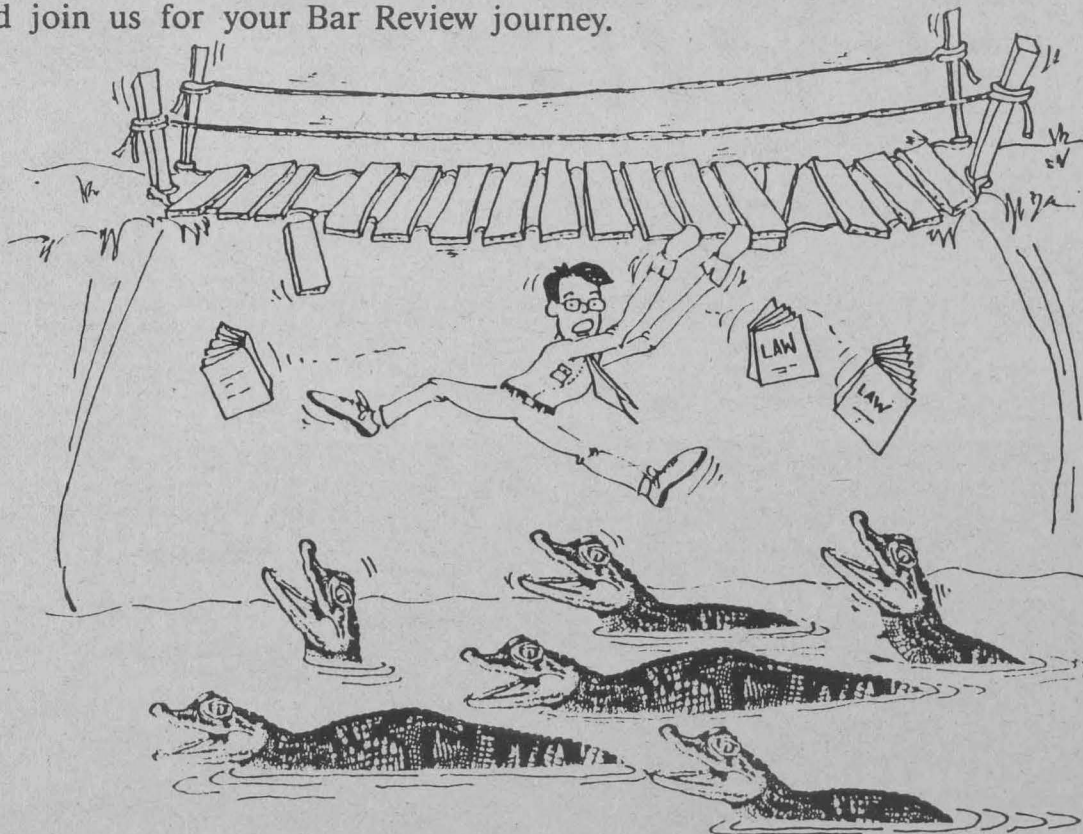
Dominican Republic tell me that they are not black. That they are descended from Spaniards and the native Taino Indians that inhabited the island in the time of Columbus. The discussion got heated and I ended by saying that the Spaniards had all the Indians butchered by the 17th century and I doubt that the Indians had brillo for hair and tires for lips like his.

In sum, what I am saying is that the myth of black and Hispanic unity in this country against racism has always been that, a myth. The fight against racism will not continue if we Latinos continue to perpetuate this false and dangerous pretention of racial denial when, in fact, some of us are blacker in skin color than Afro-Americans. Always remember, the slave ship made 2 trips to the Americas: North and South. That we are a people who were also a product of the slave trade as well as Amerindian genocide, which continues today as ethnocide on both continents. We as Latinos must take pride in our cultural heritage and accept the fact that we, whether, black, white, indian, mulatto, or mestizo, have a rich history that has ties to the indigenous and black population of the United States. That we as ethnic minorities have a common history since the **nightmare** of Columbus. I am a black Hispanic man and I dare anyone to tell me different. Do you know who you are?

I leave all Latinos with an old Spanish expression which tries to answer the problem of racial denial: Y tu abuela, donde esta?

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